

*Curc for Distemper in Cattle.*—The Earl of Essex says, that this first showed itself in one of my cattle by discharging abundant saliva from the mouth, with sore and inflamed tongue and gums, very dull, no appetite, confined bowels and very hot horns. I then desired the bailiff to give the animal one-half pint of the spirits of turpentine, with one pint linseed oil: repeating the oil in twenty-four hours, and again repeating it according to the state of the evacuations. At the end of twenty-four hours more, the bowels not having been well moved, I repeated both turpentine and oil. In two days the beast showed symptoms of amendment, and in three or four took to his food again, and did perfectly well. All the yard beasts, and two of the fattening beasts, have had it (five others I had sent to London before the disease appeared,) and all have been treated in the same manner with perfect success. Half a pint of turpentine is the smallest, and one pint the largest dose, during three or four days. Little food, besides oatmeal gruel was given.—*Am. Ag.*

*Yeast from Potatoes.*—As it is sometimes convenient to know more than one mode of making an article, we will give you an old method of making potato yeast, which we have somewhere met with. Boil potatoes, of the best and most mealy sort, (for poor, heavy, waxy potatoes are good for nothing for this business,) till they are thoroughly done and their skins begin to peel off. Strip off the skins, and mash them up very smooth, and put as much hot water to them as will make the mash of the consistency of common thick cream. Then add to every pound of potatoes two ounces of coarse brown sugar, or molasses will answer, and when blood warm, stir in for every pound of potatoes two spoonsful of old or common yeast. Let this ferment for twenty-four hours.

A pound of potatoes will make in this way very nearly a quart of yeast, and which will keep well for three months—so the cook says. She also says you must lay your bread eight hours before you bake it.—*Maine Farmer.*

*Mildew* has been shown by naturalists to be a minute fungus, whose germs are floating in the atmosphere, and only require for their development, a particular condition of the surface of whatever plant they attack. Thus, their growth is, doubtless, favored—perhaps insured—by the exudation of sap from the ruptured vessels of the wheat plant, on which they may alight. This rupture may be caused by a plethoric state of those vessels—perhaps, also by a deficiency of silex in the epidermis of the straw; and this condition is brought on by whatever occasions a great flow of sap, or causes it to continue too long; and the indications or it are a deep green color in the leaves and straw, and the continuance of this dark green color a few inches below the ear after the chaff has begun to turn off. When this symptom appears, a bad case of mildew is inevitable.

That the excessive use of nitrogenous manures will produce this disease is evident, from the mildew which follows the use of nitrate of soda and guano, on rich soils and in growing seasons, as a dressing for wheat—from that, also, which attacks the wheat growing on the sites of dung-heaps, when other parts of the field are free from it—and also from the usually diseased state of wheat grown in highly cultivated gardens. A continuance of warm and humid weather, which produces a rapid and luxuriant growth of leaf and straw, and keeps the plant in this state when the growth ought to be approaching maturity, is highly favorable to the development of mildew.—*Am. Ag.*

*Indian Slap Jacks.*—Scald a quart of Indian meal—when luke-warm, turn, stir in half a pint of flour, half a tea cup of yeast, and a little salt. When light, fry them in just fat enough to prevent them sticking to the frying pan. Another method of making them very nice, is to turn boiling milk, and water on the Indian meal, in the proportion of a quart of the former to a pint of the latter—stir in three table spoonsful of flour, three eggs well beaten, add a couple of teaspoonsful of salt.